Modern *pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools. *Pope.*

Po'ther. *n. s.* [This word is of double orthography and uncertain etymology: it is sometimes written *podder*, sometimes *pudder*, and is derived by *Junius* from *foudre*, thunder, Fr. by *Skinner* from *peuteren* or *peteren*, Dutch, to shake or dig; and more probably by a second thought from *pondre*, Fr. dust.]
1. Bustle; tumult; flutter.
Such a *pother*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him,
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a *pother*. *Hudibras.*
What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass? *Swift.*
'Tis yet in vain to keep a *pother*
About one vice, and fall into the other. *Pope.*
I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*
2. Suffocating cloud.
He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*. *Drayton.*

To Po'ther. *v. a.* To make a blustering ineffectual effort.
He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose. *Locke.*

Po'therb. *n. s.* [*pot* and *herb*.] An herb fit for the pot.
Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint. *Tatler*, Nº 57.
Egypt baser than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens. *Dryden.*
Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind. *Arbuthnot.*
Leaves eaten raw are termed sallad; if boiled, they become *potherbs*: and some of those plants, which are *potherbs* in one family, are sallad in another. *Watts.*

Po'thook. *n. s.* [*pot* and *hook*.] Hooks to fasten pots or kettles with; also ill formed or scrawling letters or characters.

Po'tion. *n. s.* [*potion*, Fr. *potio*, Lat.] A draught; commonly a physical draught.
For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
The earl was by nature so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest. *Wotton.*
Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst,
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
Th' express resemblance of the gods, is chang'd
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear. *Milton.*

Po'tlid. *n. s.* [*pot* and *lid*.] The cover of a pot.
The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. *Derham.*

Potshe'rd. *n. s.* [*pot* and *sherd*; from *scheerde*; properly *potshard*.] A fragment of a broken pot.
At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores. *Sandys.*
Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown;
Well may they break our heads. *Dryden.*

Po'ttage. *n. s.* [*potage*, Fr. from *pot*.] Any thing boiled or decocted for food. See Porridge.
Jacob sod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint. *Gen.*

Po'tter. *n. s.* [*potier*, Fr. from *pot*.] A maker of earthen vessels.
My thoughts are whirled like a *potter*'s wheel. *Shakesp.*
Some press the plants with sherds of *potters* clay. *Dryd.*
A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay; for though it will hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such pots, it will slack and spoil the ware. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
He like the *potter* in a mould has cast
The world's great frame. *Prior.*

Pottern-ore. *n. s.*
An ore, which for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern-ore*. *Boyle.*

Po'tting. *n. s.* [from *pot*.] Drinking.
I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*. *Shakesp. Othello.*

Po'ttle. *n. s.* [from *pot*.] Liquid measure containing four pints.
He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled. *Shakesp. Othello.*
Roderigo hath to night carous'd
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakesp.*
The oracle of Apollo
Here speaks out of his *pottle*,
Or the Tripos his tower bottle. *Benj. Johnson.*

Potva'liant. *adj.* [*pot* and *valiant*.] Heated with courage by strong drink.

Potu'lent. *adj.* [*potulentus*, Lat.]
1. Pretty much in drink. *Dict.*
2. Fit to drink.

Pouch. *n. s.* [*poche*, Fr.]
1. A small bag; a pocket.
Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack. *Shakesp.*
From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells. *Gulliver's Travels.*
The spot of the vessel, where the disease begins, gives way to the force of the blood pushing outwards, as to form a *pouch* or cyst. *Sharp's Surgery.*
2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

To Pouch. *v. a.*
1. To pocket.
In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes. *Tusser.*
2. To swallow.
The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it. *Derham's Physico-Theology.*
3. To pout; to hang down the lip. *Ainsworth.*

Pou'chmouthed. *adj.* [*pouch* and *mouthed*.] Blubbered. *Ainsw.*

Po'verty. *n. s.* [*pauvreté*, Fr.]
1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.
My men are the poorest,
But *poverty* could never draw them from me. *Shakesp.*
Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
Is to be poor for fear of *poverty*. *Denham.*
These by their strict examples taught,
How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*
There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniencies, but the simple necessaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. *Rogers.*
2. Meanness; defect.
There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy. *Bacon.*

Poul'davis. *n. s.* A sort of sail cloath. *Ainsworth.*

Poult. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr.] A young chicken.
One wou'd have all things little, hence has try'd
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd. *King.*

Poul'terer. *n. s.* [from *poult*.] One whose trade is to sell fowls ready for the cook.
If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulterer*'s hare. *Shakesp.*
Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers* and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues. *Harvey.*

Poul'tice. *n. s.* [*pulte*, Fr. *pultis*, Lat.] A cataplasm; a soft mollifying application.
Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done. *Sw.*

To Poultice. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To apply a poultice or cataplasm.

Poul'tive. *n. s.* [A word used by *Temple*.] A poultice.
Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them. *Temple.*

Poul'try. *n. s.* [*poulet*, Fr. *pullities*, Lat.] Domestick fowls.
The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*. *L'Estrange.*
What louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made. *Dryden.*
Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel. *Swift.*

Pounce. *n. s.* [*ponzone*, Italian. *Skinner*.]
1. The claw or talon of a bird of prey.
As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl, about his able might,
His weary *pounces*, all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Fa. Queen.*
The new-dissembl'd eagle, now endu'd
With beak and *pounces* Hercules pursu'd. *Dryden.*
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*. *Atterbury.*
2. The powder of gum sandarach, so called because it is thrown upon paper through a perforated box.

To Pounce. *v. a.* [*pongonare*, Italian.]
1. To pierce; to perforate.
Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works. *Bacon's Nat. Hist.*
2. To pour
2. To pour or sprinkle through small perforations.
It may be tried by incorporating copple-dust, by *pouncing* into the quicksilver. *Bacon.*
3. To seize with the pounces or talons.

Pou'nced. *adj.* [from *pounce*.] Furnished with claws or talons.
From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounc'd*. *Thomson's Spring.*

Pou'ncebox. *n. s.* [*pounce* and *box*.] A small box perforated.
He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncebox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose. *Shakesp. Henry* IV.

Pound. *n. s.* [pond, punb, Sax. from *pondo*, Lat.]
1. A certain weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in averdupois of sixteen ounces.
He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom. *South's Sermons.*
A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples. *Wilkins.*
Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh. *Dryden.*
2. The sum of twenty shillings.
That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand *pound*. *Peacham of Antiquities.*
3. [From pinban, Sax.] A pinfold; an inclosure; a prison in which beasts are inclosed.
I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round. *Swift's Miscel.*

To Pound. *v. a.* [punian, Sax. whence in many places they use the word *pun*.]
1. To beat; to grind with a pestle.
His mouth and nostrils pour'd a purple flood,
And *pounded* teeth came rushing with his blood. *Dryden.*
Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break. *Dryden.*
Tir'd with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks. *Dryden.*
Shou'd their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor sires their sons could know. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*. *Bentley.*
She describes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cyder, with the brakes product wild
Sloes *pounded*. *Philips.*
Lifted pestles brandished in the air,
Loud strokes with *pounding* spice the fabrick rend,
And aromatick clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*
2. To shut up; to imprison, as in a pound.
We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up. *Shakesp.*
I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night. *Spectator*, Nº 243.

Pou'ndage. *n. s.* [from *pound*.]
1. A certain sum deducted from a pound; a sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent. *Swift.*
2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.
Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board. *Clarend.*

Pou'nder. *n. s.* [from *pound*.]
1. The name of a heavy large pear.
Alcinous' orchard various apples bears,
Unlike are bergamots and *pounder* pears. *Dryden.*
2. Any person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: as, *a ten* pounder; a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or in ludicrous language a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears.
None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. *Swift.*
3. A pestle. *Ainsworth.*

Pou'peton. *n. s.* [*poupée*, Fr.] A puppet or little baby.

Pou'picts. *n. s.* In cookery, a mess of victuals made of veal stakes and slices of bacon. *Bailey.*

To Pour. *v. a.* [supposed to be derived from the Welsh *bwrw*.]
1. To let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.
If they will not believe those signs, take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land. *Exodus* iv. 9.
He said, *pour* out for the people, and there was no harm in the pot. 2 *Kings* iv. 41.
He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet smelling savour into the most high. *Ecclus.* l. 15.
A Samaritan bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and brought him to an inn. *Luke* x. 34.
Your fury then boil'd upward to a some;
But since this message came, you sink and settle,
As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you. *Dryden.*
2. To emit; to give vent to; to send forth; to let out; to send in a continued course.
Hie thee hither,
That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear,
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round. *Shakesp.*
London doth *pour* out her citizens;
The mayor and all his brethren in best fort,
With the plebeians swarming. *Shakesp. Henry* V.
As thick as hail
Came post on post; and every one did bear
Thy praises in his kingdom's great defence,
And *pour'd* them down before him. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*
The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers. *Duppa's Rules for Devotion.*
If we had groats or sixpences current by law, that wanted one third of the silver by the standard, who can imagine, that our neighbours would not *pour* in quantities of such money upon us, to the great loss of the kingdom. *Locke.*
Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
Loves of his own and raptures swell the note. *Pope.*

To Pour. *v. n.*
1. To stream; to flow.
2. To rush tumultuously.
If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
Stop short. *Gay.*
All his fleecy flock
Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
Not one or male or female stay'd behind. *Pope.*
A ghastly band of giants,
Pouring down the mountains, crowd the shore. *Pope.*
A gathering throng,
Youth and white age tumultuous *pour* along. *Pope.*

Pou'rer. *n. s.* [from *pour*.] One that pours.

Pousse. *n. s.* The old word for *pease*. *Spenser.*
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?
That shall yonder heard groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post. *Spenser.*

Pout. *n. s.*
1. A kind of fish; a cod-fish.
2. A kind of bird.
Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heathcock and *pout*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

To Pout. *v. n.* [*bouter*, Fr.]
1. To look sullen by thrusting out the lips.
Like a misbehav'd and sullen wench,
Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love. *Shakesp.*
He had not din'd;
The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive. *Shakesp. Coriolanus.*
I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government. *Addison's Freeholder*, Nº 8.
The nurse remained *pouting*, nor would she touch a bit during the whole dinner. *Arbuthnot and Pope.*
2. To gape; to hang prominent.
The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips. *Wiseman.*
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose and *pouting* lips. *Dryden.*

Po'wder. *n. s.* [*poudre*, Fr.]
1. Dust; any body comminuted.
The calf which they had made, he burnt in the fire, and ground it to *powder*. *Ex.* xxxii. 20.
2. Gunpowder.
The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder* and shot, battered Bishopsgate. *Hayward.*
As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications. *Addison.*
3. Sweet dust for the hair.
When th' hair is sweet through pride or lust,
The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*
Our humbler province is to tend the fair,
To save the *powder* from too rude a gale. *Pope.*

To Po'wder. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To reduce to dust; to comminute; to pound small.
2. To sprinkle

SAMUEL JOHNSON *A Dictionary of the English Language* LONDON, 1755 THE WARNOCK LIBRARY Octavo